as compared, with what was expected of it, competition has failed (first) to attract first-rate men from the Universities; (second) to place the better appintments within the reach of the poorer classes; and (third) to send men out fitted for actual employment.

But granting to competition all the success it deserves-and doubtless, compared with what went before, it merits a great deal-before we go wild over it ourselves and over the English system, there are many things to be considered. A life-lease of office brings pensionage in its train. The salaries of English employés are so low that they resort to marketgardening, shops, coal and house-agencies to eke out a living; and the candidates for promotion are so premerous that already there is agitation for the application of only a five years' tenure of superior apappointments. I believe that in this country nobody but Mr.Evarts is to be allowed marketgardening; but are we prepared to follow up ade quate salaries with adequate pensions, and to reckon five years for seven and a half in calculating pensions? It may be the best and cheapest, but we must count the cost before we can tell, and we would save trouble by counting it up before we go much further.

At any rate, and whatever eulogies may be fairly pronounced upon the English Civil Service, and whatever denunciations may be hurled at our own, so long as we put down the slaveholders' rebellion at the South, and the strikers' insurrection at the North; so long as our Government stands the uneiring test of monetary confidence, which is worth more than all the loud-mouthed virtue of reformers; so long as the world gobbles down all our four per cents and looks over its shoulder for more; so long as The Pall Mull Gazette declares that the "mainten ance of the American national credit at a high point may almost be called the hobby of the party which has exercised absolute control over the Government since the civil war"-that party being the very same one whose corruption forms the bone and sine of "Reform;" so long as even Gen. Grant, around whom all our villany has centred, is received by this very immaculate and Rhadamanthine England with the declaration, well sustained, that of "men of letters, arts, science, state, and all that has been most worthy and great, never has there been one to whom we willingly accord a freer, faller, heartier welcome than we do to Gen. Grant?" so long as the Continent welcomes bim as the great man and able statesman-we may be cast down but not destroyed by the poor opinion entertained of us by Mr. Carl Schurz, but may go on in the great work of selfgovernment "without fear and with a manly heart." GAIL HAMILTON. August 9, 1877.

BROOKLYN POLITICAL SCHEMES.

THE DISTRICT-ATTORNEYSHIP. A STUMP CANDIDATE IN THE FIELD TO BEAT MR. BRITTON FOR A THIRD TERM.

A prominent Brooklyn lawyer and politician, and a Reform member of the Democratic General Committee, calls attention to the emission from the list of candidates for District-Attorney, as printed in The TRIBUNE of Tuesday, of the name of Samuel D. Morris, who, he claims, is the most formidable rival of Winches ter Britton for the nomination. Morris has been District-Attorney and desires again to fill the position, for which his large experience and success in crim mal practice fit him. He has also been County Judge tion has had the office for two successive terms except for a short period when he was removed from of fice by Gov. Dix, after a long and searching investigation He is said to be very anxious for a second vindication, but it is not likely that the managers of the party will consent to give him a "third term," and his chances of t as good how as they were a few years ago He has caused the greatest dissatisfaction ar better men of his own party and citizens generally by giving up his office to the party managers as a cancuroom. Before the election of 1876, "Boss" McLaughlin the Democratic leader in Brooklyn, had a private room held in the room in which were stored some of the most important and sacred documents of citzens. This created great scandal, and when Mr. Livingston was elected Surregate, he banished the and suggested to him to get an office of his ewn. McLaughlin moved across the corridor of the Court the District-Attorney's office, and the daily can us is held in the room where criminal records of the County are preserved. This renewal of the old scandal origite uninced Mr. Britton among citizens gener ally. It is believed that be cannot be redirected if nominated, and that Morris can beat him before the convention. At any rate, Morris is believed to be in a position to defeat Britton, if neminated, by running as a stump idate, which it is asserted he means to do.

MR. SCHROEDER AND MR. DEWITT DIFFER. Troubles appear to thicken about the Corporation Counsel's office in Brooklyn, William C. De Witt s been denounced by Democrats for virtually deserting his party, and by the majority of the Republican Gene ral Committee, because, as they say, they have no confl dence in his preceded "independence" and cooperation with the Republican Mayor. He has just lost the suit of Kingsley and Keeney brought against the city for \$178, 000, and now there are rumors that at last he is losing the confidence even of Mayor Schroeder himself. Mr. DeWitt was formerly a protegé of Senator John C. Jacobs and of the "Ring" Democrats, until, in order to retain his present position, he united with the Republican Mayor against the "Ring." He has since estentationsly fought under the cry of "Reform," Until recently cor-dual relations continued to exist between the Mayor and De Witt; but on Monday of last week Mayor Schroeder sent a communication to the Common Council asking that the salaries of all city officers holding over should be the same as the salaries of those hereafter to be apappointed. The Mayor said he had the authority of the Corporation Counsel for saying that this step was legal. Mr. De Witt was sitting in the Common Council chambers at the time. He leaned over and began talking with Alderman Murtin. The latter rose and said that he had the word of the Corporation Council that no such opinion had been given by him to the Mayor. This statement threw a wel-blanket in the Mayor's proposition and it was sent in a modified form to the Salarius' Committee. It is said that the Mayor, onended at this apparent treachery on Mr. De Witt's part, has demanded an explanation; that he is satisfied that De Witt is working against him and with the Demo ratic Aldermen, who do not want to see reduced the salaries of the officers, holding over, "as the most of them are Democrats. Accordingly, it is stated, the Mayor has addressed a letter to be Witt asking that he put in writing the verbal opinion that he gave to bim, and also furnish a written explanation of his dental of the opinion in the Board of Aldermen. There are other indications going to show that the relations formerly existing between De Witt and the Republican leaders have been broken. This difficulty coming just on the eye of what promises to be a very excitue and close contest for the Mayoralty and other manicipal offices is of peculiar significance; more particularly as one of the strongest objections that has been made by Republican bendies in the considerant commination has been beard to say that they would not support Mr. Schroeder in the consideral columbers of the identificant counters which he with the broke with De Witt. Mr. De Witt was sitting in the Commo

COUNTING THE COST OF CRIME IN JERSEY CITY. The Jersey City Society for the Prevention of Crime has now a long list of persons who have vio Inted the laws for liquor-selling. It intends to push that ters until the laws are obeyed. The Society began its prosecutions this week, selecting some of the most important persons on the list as test cases, in order that perfaul persons on the list as test cases, in order that every opportunity might be given to have the law in the case discussed and settled. Another point to be tried is the opening of rectairants on Sunday, as under the law only loctesizer which the license less 18-50, can be kept open, and not restaurants for which the 18c is \$25. The Society recently distributed a circular giving the following statistics: There are in Jersey City 872 licensed places for the sale of liquors, besides many unicensed ones. In 1876 the city pead for its Police Department \$215,217; for out-door poor, \$25,487, 29; total, \$240,704 29. Deducting \$72 license fees, \$21,876, and those collected by Police Ju-thess \$4,500, there as left as the cost to the city \$214,329 29. Jersey City also paid \$190,087 92 to the county toward sustaining the jul, num-house and other institutions, making the total cost to the city of its police, erliminals and paupers \$373, 417 21.

DR. SHINE UNDER A SHADOW.

Deputy Coroner William Shine, who had been paroled the previous day on a charge of disorderly conduct, appeared at the Tombs Police Court yesterday for examination. The complainant is J. Mills Riker, of 345 Bridge-st. Dr. Shine lives at No. 17 State-st., and has a stable in the rear, where he keeps a carriage. This vehicle was injured, and it is alleged that Dr. Shine met the complainant and used threatening language toward him, prompted by the damage done, to the effect that he would shoot him if he was further trespassed upon, and also that he repeated words of a smilar nature to a man named fluxieton, who came to assist Ricer. Pending the decision of Justice Duffy in the case, an indictment was found by the Grand Jury, but yesterday Dr. Shine was again permitted to depart on his own recognitioner.

An old negro was complaining to a friend that an idle vagabond had struck him. "Well, did you hit him back ?" No. salt?" said the old man, "I didn't touch him back; but I hit his head with a bean-pole?"

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

THE OLD SYNDICATE DISAGREEMENT. FURTHER TALK ON BOTH SIDES-A COMPLETE STATE-MENT OF MORTON, BLISS & CO.'S ACTION.

There are no indications of fresh trouble growing out of the Syndicate disagreement. A gentleman well informed on the subject, and familiar with the operations of Morton, Bliss & Co., stated yesterday that under the terms of the original contract, the Secretary of the Treasury was empowered to rescind it after March 1, ten days' notice. "That he did give such notice long before the contract expired," added this gentleman, " is well known. These people, now complaining so loudly, all know that Morton, Bliss & Co. did not continue to act for them except in regard to the 412 per cents. They had a conference, and delegated Mr. Ellis to go to Washington, and, acting for them, to enter into such negotiations as he might deem advisable. He did go on behalf of these very protestants, and had a conversation with Secretary Sucrman, who said to him, as he said also to ex-Secretary McCulloch, that he would be pleased to receive a bid. Mr. Eilis now claims that Mr. would advise him, when any bid was made, so that he might respond before a contract was entered into. This is simply a conclusion be arrived at, from the remark of the Secretary that he would be happy to receive a bid from them. Morton, Bliss & Co. also went to Washington some time after Mr. Ellis had his interview, and made a definite offer for \$25,000,000 of these four per cent bonds and it was accepted. This was the first direct offer that was made, and had Mr. Ellis acted in that way

he would have secured the bonds." In the course of further conversation this gentleman said: "These complainants state that Morton, Bliss & Co. disposed of their rights without any authority, when the fact is that the Secretary of the Treasury was the man who terminated the original contract, and Morton, Bliss & Co. ceased to represent them. They had an equal chance with the more fortunate firm of securing the bonds, and transactions would have been entered into with them had they made an offer. The Secretary was rather skeptical, and did not believe that the could be negotiated abroad at four per cent, and several could be negotiated abroad at four per cent, and several days passed before word was received from London to the effect that the bonds would be accepted. All this talk about Morton, Bilss & Co, acting in bad faith and selling out those who had connided in them is the merest "bosh," and not one of those who complain will make any such open charge. It was a simple business transaction, in which one party succeeded and the other failed."

any such open charge. If was a simple basiness transaction, in which one party succeeded and the other failed."

When asked concerning the probability of legal proceedings this gentieman said: "It legal proceedings should be taken, of course they would soon establish the status of the parties, but as these gentlemen have not a single peg on which to hang a cause of action, there is no probability of any lawsuit. There is a single question at issue, whether or not the ten days' notice of intention to terminate the original agreement was given by the Secretary of the Treasury. He says he forwarded a printed notice to that effect, and most of the gentlemen concerned admit having received the notice. That, it seems to me, settles the matter. At any rate, Morton, Eliss & Co. have made the contract and disposed of the bonds, and what can be done now by those who claim to have grievances, I am at a less to teil."

Mr. Lanier, of the banking firm of Winslow, Lanier & Co., said: "The situation is practically unchanged, and the atriele published in The Traintys of Taursday furnished a correct account of the entire unatter as far as I understand it. All the stories circulated on the streets about impending trouble and excited feeling are manufactured and without truth, and certainly were not disseminated by any one connected with what is known as the 4% per cont. Syndicate. My opinion is that the darassion might better be dropped. It should be allowed to die out, for certainly no good can result from further and prolonged disputes."

AMERICA AT THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

The United States will undoubtedly be poorly represented at the Universal Exposition at Paris, May 1, 1878. The failure of Congress to accept the invitaion from the French Government, and the refusal of President Hayes and his Cabinet to appoint a provisional Commission, have prevented the preparation of an exhibit worthy of this country. Merchants and manufacturers in this and other cities were early enlisted in favor of the project, and began several months ago to select appropriate samples of their wares. Many of the successful exhibitors of the Centennia Exhibition looked forward with expectations of pleasure and profit to the next similar event. When it was decided that the space adotted to the United States would not be accepted, that no Commission would be sent to Paris and no vessels provided for the transportation of American goods, nearly all interest in the movement died out. A few persons determined to secure a repre-sentation. These may be divided into two classes: those mpelled by national pride, and the large manufacturers and representatives of American machinery and labor esuited only in an ineffectual memorial to the Cablust and private appeals to the President. The latter class embine self-interest and patriotism, have deter

who combine self-interest and patriotism, have determined to take part in the Exposition under any circumstances. As a result, in the leading American factories can be found exhibits in all stages of preparation.

In this city, in proportion to the total number of large manufacturers, the number who intend to display their goods at Paris is very small. Several of the prominent manufacturers in each branch of trade are expected to send exhibits. As far as can be learned the plant, sewing-machine, furniture and leather manufacturers, will be most extensively represented. The proprietors of the large safe factories will have their goods on display, as will also the inventors of the many kinds of machinery and instruments poculiar to this country. The makers of other and less important articles, who are anxious for a European patronage, will also send goods to the Exposition. The American try. The makers of other and less important articles, who are auxious for a European patrounge, will also send goods to the Exposition. The American exhibitors are preparing to send their wares on their own responsibility. The authorities of the Exposition will not deal with them directly, and none of the space alloried to the United States can be secured by them, unless through an agent appointed by this Government. Their only resource, therefore, is to deal with agents from Paris, who secure them a place for their articles. This will be done in america, or directly under the charge of Prenca agents, a number of whom are now in this city, and in Boston, Philadelpaia and Chicago.

EAST RIVER STEAMBOAT RIVALRY.

The rivalry between the Harlem and Morisania steamboats is daily growing more intense. The fare on both lines has been reduced to ten cents on Sun, days and six and a quarter cents on other days, when sixteen tickets are sold for \$1. This reduction, according to the officers of both companies, has not materially bene fitted them, although the public has enjoyed cheap transportation. The fight, it is claimed by the Morrisania Comparty, was begun by the Harlem line, in order to compel its competitor to stop running. The Morrisania line was established by a former officer in the Harlem Company. An officer of the Morrisunia Company stated a few days ago that it was probable that the opposition line would force rates down still lower, and of course his company would make a similar reduction. The Harlem Company, which is not only the older, but also the wealthier company of the two, claims that it is only conceding to the demands of the public for cheap and rapid transit. The increase in the number of passengers is very much larger than in any previous season. The Harlem line has four bonts, the Sylvan Dell, Sylvan Grove, Sylvan Stream and Syl-

the Sylvan Bell, Sylvan Grove, Sylvan Stream and Sylvan Glen. The boats of the Morrisania line are the Morrisania, Harlem and Shady side. The Sylvan Bell and Shady side have the reputation of being the fastest steamers in the country.

Not only has the fare been greatly reduced, but runners had been jostest at every landing, and given instructions to "ret passengers at any rate of fare." These agreets are most numerous and noisy on Front-st., in the visinity of Fulton-st, and Peck-silp. The people jossing along the street are sometimes almost carried bodily on board the beats. An old lady, who was on her way to Brooslyn, found bestelf in the clutches of rivel runners, and in the squability that ensued she became ferrified and shricked for a polecman. Pessengers into been in a few cases offered free rides, and one exciting quarret resulted in the offer by a runner not only of a free face, but of the hospitality of the tear of one of the Harlem boats. This indiscement won the day for the runner. Many exciting ruces occur as a result of the runner. Many exciting ruces occur as a result of the runner. Many exciting ruces occur as a result of the runner in the contest. As the Sylvan Stream and the Harlem boats. This induscement in reaching Astonia lately, an excited old gentleman on board the Sylvan Stream perched blusself at the extermity of the prow and screamed and waved an umbreda at the crowd in the apposition boat until he was overcome with a fainting it.

TRANSFORMING THE OLD POST-OFFICE.

The work of transforming the Old Post-office building on Nassau-st. into a number of ware-rooms is fast approaching completion. The building will be ready for occupation about September 15. There will be a large rest armul in the back part of the building, extending from Liberty to Codar-ste., and an extensive real estate auction room, to be occupied by the lessees, will be situated in what was formerly the main persion of the Post-office. In making the necessary alterations the lessees have discovered that the roof of the building is apparently as strong now as it was one hundred and twenty-five years ago. All the shingles and beams are of oak and were originally hewn out with the broad ax. The architect who has charge of the alterations says that The architect who has charge of the alterations says that it is impossible to construct any roof stronger or more practically useful than the old one still is. In the course of excavation in the old cellar, several coins of the time of George II, and thorge III, were dug up, and several parts of human skeletons were discovered. The wants beneatt Nassau-st, have been filled up, and if any bother still remain buried there, they are proposity indican away forever. In one corner of the building is a broken mare estab, formerly part of a found-stone, bearing fare insertion, "Charles Duryes — Vault—1860." In tearing down the wooden columns of the old charcis, it was round that the e-dur of which they were constructed still retained the peculiar smell.

PEACHES IMPROVING IN QUALITY.

The receipts of peaches in this city yesterday were 49.620 baskets, including those by steam and road. Among its officers and directors are stock if rail. The receipts for the season amount to 161,991 cas. John A. Lott, Henry C. Marphy, Tanis G. \$3,000.

kets. Direct shipments to New-England cities consisted dition, and prices for prime sorts were stronger. A good many lots still show the spotting effect of the late rains in Delaware. Small and plain fruit was quoted at the price spuidished vesterday; the good grade table varieties sold very steadily at some advance. Early York are running out, but Mountain Rose and Old Mixons make favorable variations for consumers. Crutes were largely included in yesterday's supply, and are quoted at 75 cents to 81; small stock 30 to 35 cents a basket; plain sound fruit, 40 to 50 cents; choice to extra, 75 to 90 cents a basket;

SPECULATION IN GRAIN. RESULTS OF RECENT MOVEMENTS IN OATS, CORN

AND WHEAT. Referring to the recent heavy decline in the price of oats, a commission merchant on State-st. said to a TRIBUNE reporter: "The speculation has not been as disastrous as reported, and the losses by the unusual decline have fallen upon firms and individuals in every way able to sustain them." When asked for a history of the speculative movement, he said:

"The hot weather of July, 1876, caught the oat crop in the 'milk,' as farmers say, which shriveled it. The resuit was a crop which only weighed from twenty-five to twenty-six pounds per bushel, against the usual weight of thirty-one to thirty-five pounds; the crop this State alone reaching the standard weight. The speculation was based upon the idea that there would be a small crop, and as the weight was light, the quantity would be greatly diminished. This proved to be a delusion. At the sowing time in April there were small deliveries, and this fact, with the excitement of the European war, caused prices to advance from 40@42c. to 55@60c. per bushel. Then began a speculative movement in New-York, under the belief that the demand for outs would greatly exceed the supply, but in a short time supplies began to arrive in un usually heavy quantities, and prices gradually re-Those who had the higher-priced outs in store held them. under the belief that the supply would in the end be exhausted, and they would make large profits. They were disappointed. Every bushel of outs that could be scraped together was shipped to New-York, and corn entered largely into use, because of its greater sustaining power over the inferior oats. About the middle of July, when the new crop was regarded as pretty safe, prices rapidly went down, and losses accrued to those who held the old crop in warehouses. There are probably not less than 500,000 bushels of the old crop on hand now. The loss on this stock will not be less than 20 cents per bushel, or an aggregate of \$125,000 to \$150,000. It will not hurt any one badly, as it is divided up among numerous speculators, all of m are men of large means and who have made heavy

wheat said: "The price of corn, prior to the war in the East, had been steadily declining in Europe on account of the heavy movements in the Black Sea and from America, until it had reached the lowest figure known for years. Notwithstanding this decline, producers in America received a fair price for their corn, owing to the unusually low tariffs for rail and ocean freights. At the outbreak of the war it was supposed that the closing of the Danube and the Elack Sea would draw to this country the great demand for corn that existed in England, and owing to the excessively low price a great speculation was begun and prices advanced. No. 2 corn rose from 55 to 73 cents per bushel after the announcement of hostilities, but broke down on the free receipts from the Lake parts by canal, to about 57%58 cents. Then prices gradinally recovered, and in July reached 55 cents. A decline has again occurred, and the ruling price at present is 59 cents, about 6 cents more than the lowest figure before the speculation began. The movement from the West to Enrope has been extraordinarily large, and with the diversion of corn from rull to canal, occasioned by the low tolls, it will probably continue to be heavy for the remainder of the se. sou. The losses by the speculation have been moderate, and mobody is burt. for years. Notwithstanding this decline, producers in speculation have been moderate, and hobody is hurt. The profits of handling have been large all through the

profits by previous speculations."

Referring to the wheat speculation, this gentleman said. "The decline in wheat is fully 50 certs a bushel, out it is a decline that all sagardous operators anticipated. The price of wheat is always materially affected during the transition from the old to the new crops. The total wheat in sight on August 4, was only 2,000,000 bushels, which covered the old crop. Persons holding the old crop wheat units deduct from the heavy profits of the senson 50 cents per bushel. Instead of losing on the entire venture, many will be gainers to their speculation."

This informant gave an instance of one operator who had drawn out and placed in bank \$14,000 as the result of his speculation. The only loss he had suffered by old crop wheat held ever was \$4,000, so that he had netted \$60,000. The wheat now selling at low prices, it is stated, is new wheat bought from the tarmers, and is sold at an advance over the price pull for it. The total losses that have resulted from the speculation in wheat are placed at from \$80,000 to \$100,000, which is divided among a large number of operators.

POOLING TELEGRAPH EARNINGS. WHAT RUSSELL SAGE AND DR. GREEN SAY ABOUT IT.

The President of the Western Union Telegraph Company was not in the city yesterday, and it was thought to be very doubtful whether he would be here on Monday to attend the meeting of the joint committee. The Vice-President, Dr. Green, said he knew of no change in the situation of the affairs of the two companies since the adjournment of the conference last Taes-day night. He did not think there was any truth in the report that Keene and Sage had agreed to deliver a ma-jority of the stock of the Atlantic and Pucific Company to the Western Union Company for a stipulated sum. If any agreement was made, he thought it would be on a pooling basis, but he did not believe anything had been settled in regard to the matter. ' Russell Sage stated to a TRIBUNE reporter, that there

was no truth in the story that Mr. Keene and he had agreed to deliver to the Western Union Telegraph Com-pany a controlling interest in the Atlantic and Pacific, agreed to deliver to the Western Union Telegraph Company a controlling interest in the Aliantic and Pacific, and he added: "Sides are being made of the Aliantic and Pacific and he added: "Sides are being made of the Aliantic and Pacific stock every day, and I am ready to sell any amount if I can get my figure, but this has no bearing whatever inport the meeting of the Joint Combattee on telegraph matters. When we adjourned on Tuesday night to meet again on Monday, it was understood that we would see if some arrangement could not be made in the meantine for pooling the profits of the companies. That is really the only plan down before as upon which there is a Bacilhood of agreement. Western Union is selling so well now, and we shall also strive for a good place for Union Pacific stock, and on Monday, when we meet again the committee, it am rather incluned to think that we shall agree upon some satisfactory basis of pooling the carnings."

WORKING FOR A NEW EXCISE LAW.

The Wine and Spirit Traders' Society has taken a step towards securing the framing of a new Exdse Law. A circular has been issued, suggesting that meetings of the trade be called in each Ward for put poses of organization. Committees are to be appointed at these meetings with authority to answer a set questions submitted with the circular. These question ask suggestions as to who should be allowed to hold heenses, the proper fees, the hours for closing, the penalty for violations of the law, and whether or not the Mayor should have the power to dismiss the Excise Commissioners. When all the answers are received, the officers of the Society will coater with the brewers and the Eacise Commissioners, in order to agree upon a bill that will subserve the interests of the trade, as well as those of the commissioners.

that will subserve the interests of the trade, as wen as those of the community.

The Excise offices were filled vesterday with applicants for licenses and liquor-dealers who had brought their bondsmen and descred to file their bonds as the law requires. Several of the clerks were busily engaged in filling up the bonds and takins the affidavits of the men who wished to become surches, and the others had all that they could attend to in meeting the demands of applicants for licenses. Many prominent liquor-dealers were present, some with councel, to urge the Commissioners to pay particular attention to their special cases. The delay that has ensued in regard to the granting of licenses has caused considerable auxiety

WEEHAWKEN QUARRYMEN'S GRIEVANCE. About 150 of the blaestone quarrymen of New-Jersey held a meeting at Donohoe's Hall, Weehawkceiver of the Weehawken Quarry property, held a con-ference with a committee of the men before the meeting. and urged them to decide upon a fair price for their work, and then make a public statement of their situation. A committee was appointed to arrange a scale of prices, and their report of \$15 a thousand for small and \$30 for large blocks, was received with approval. R solutions were then adopted stating that the strong competition of contractors for street paving had run the prices down to \$1 27 a square yard of pay had run the prices down to \$1.27 a square yard of pave-ment, when five years ago the city paid about \$3.50 a square yard; that the price paid by New-York City governed the price of the quarrymen's inbor; that as the streets of New-York were now paved mainly with Connection and Massachusetts granic blocks, which cost the city about \$65 a thousand, the quarrymen would furnish Bel-gian blocks at the prices mentioned above; that thus it was evident that mustice was done to the quarrymen and to the tax-pavers of New-York, "if the Belgian block is as good a paveneat as the crimite, which we contend it is, as New-york, "if the Belgian block is as good a payement as the crimile, watch we contend it is, as well as cleraper and more durable." The Fort Lee delegation said that their men won't stand by any action of this meeting, wone the delegates from West Hoboken Saket for a few days to conta what their feliew-work men. It was then deputed to remain idle until Thesday, when another meeting is to be head.

ANOTHER RAILROAD TO CONEY ISLAND. Two railroad companies were formed several

nentas ago in brooklyn for the construction of new roads to Concy Island. The Directors have recently concinded that it would be better to consolidate, and at a meeting of the stockholders yesterday this action was approved. The work of surveying and laying out the new read has afready been begun. It is to be known as the Brooklyn, Flatbush and Coney Liland Ruil-

Bergen, Henry D. Po'hemus, Simon B. Chittenden, John H. Burtis, Albert Deggett, Benjamin F. Trney, Jus. Joundan, Conrices Scores, H. T. McConn, Win. Tuttle and Joseph F. Knapp. The stock has all been subscribed. The road will begin at the south side of Atlantic-st., between Frankin and Consumates and Processed. INDIANTEERS OF THE CONTROL OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PRO tween Franklin and Classon-aves, and ren the use di-rectly to Prespect Park; from this point the road will follow Flathania-ave, through Flathush, and continue be-tween the Ocean-ave. Borlevard and the old Coney Island road to the beach. The depot at Coney Island will be between the Concourse and Engenn's fiotel. The road, which is to be seven mires in length, will be built in a sunken cut, twenty-four feet in width, and sixteen feet in depth.

WABASH UNDER A BAN. THE TRUNK LINES REPUSE ITS PREIGHT.

The difficulties growing out of the dissatisfaction of some of the Western connections of the trunk lines, because of the limited business received by them under the operations of the apportionment scheme, are daily increasing. Albert Fink, the Commissioner having charge of the apportionment of West-bound freight from this city, sent a communication yesterday to the repre sentatives of the trunk lines, stacing that the Wabash Railway had been found guilty of carrying freights below schedule rates. By virtue of his appointment as Com-missioner by the executive officials of the trunk lines, Mr. Fink therefore directed that no more freight should be sent by the agents of the trunk lines over the Wabash Rallway until further notice. He also stated in his letter that it was reported that the Canada Southern had been cutting rates, and although he had not yet received positive evidence to that effect, he feared that the report was

two evidence to that effect, he feared that the report was true. No instructions were given, however, by Mr. Fink regarding the freight over that road. In compliance with Mr. Fink's directions, orders were given by the trunk lines yesterday that no more freight should be sent over the Wabasi Rahiway for the present. It was expected that the mandate of Commissioner Fink would be disregarded by one or more of the trunk lines, but in the absence of some of the executive officials it was deemed advisable to comply with it, at least for a short time.

There was much speculation among railroad men yesterday afternoon as to what would be the result of the order. Some of the well-informed insisted that the Wabash would light, and that its action in cutting rates had been at the instigation of one of the trunk least to the New-York agents of the Wabash Company, with a hint that the shippers might be able to obtain lower rates from the Wabash company wild be compelled to abanden its present policy and refistabilist the schedule rates over its route, as it would be impossible for it to contend successfully against the combination of all the trunk roads. At the office of the Wabash Company would be companied to mind the processible for it to contend successfully against the combination of all the trunk roads. At the office of the Wabash Company had been as to the policy the company would probably pursue. The President stated that he had noting to do with the freight department of the road, which was exclusively in the hands of Mr. Hepkans, the General Manager, at Toledo, from whom he had received no advices on the subject.

ADVICE TO WORKINGMEN.

A Whitehall-st. operator who deals targety in corn and E. Herbert Graeme, Secretary of the Workingmen's Union, read a paper before the New-York Liberal Club, at the College of Physicians and Surgeons evening, on "Strikes." Mr. Graeme thought that the opinions of the workman should be consulted on al matters in which he was int-rested. It was his duty to join a trade union because he could get work sooner, and could get an advance easier.

Men say to the workingmen, "Don't quarrel with your bread and butter." The great railroad strike was caused by a lack of the butter, and the ten per cent reduction by a lack of the butter, and the ten per cent reduction meant a curtailment of bread also. One man, continued Mr. Greame, shone out among all those who opposed the workingmen recently, and he was Gov. Williams of Indiana. He refused to receive orders from the ratiroud kings. There was no trouble, and the strikers even protected the radioad property from pillage. The feeling of many of the strikers had seen that it was better to starve in sloth than in work. Workingmen should have representatives in the Legislature, and to this end they should unite in political organizations. There should be nore German haborers and trisk inborers, for they were all Americans. A united from should be presented to the capitalist, and all should strive to be Peabodys or Coopers, not Vanderbiits or Astors.

A FATHER'S INFAMOUS CRIME,

A horrible story of depravity is related by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. An anonyumous letter came to the Captain of the Twentyainth Precinct August 13, signed "Father." It stated that, at No. 520 West Thirtieth-st., a stone-cutter Ramed Grant had brutally assaulted his daughter only nine years old. Officer Chiardi went to the place and found Grant's four daughters, the father being at the Eye and Ear Infirmary. Annie, the oldest child, said that her father had always been cross and ugly to the that her father had always been cross and ugly to the children, and that he h d once made incessaous proposals to her. It was found tent the assanit had been committed upon a youther daughter. Caristina Grant, who was muc years of age. She was bally injured, and was suffering from venereal discase, in cansequence of the assanit. A warrant was issued for Grant's arrest, on the complaint of his daughter Annie. Grant was under treatment for cataract, but as he was staying at the firmary for his own confort, as the doctor in charge said, he was arrested and committed by Justice Wandell in default of \$1,000 bad for trial at the Court of Special Sessions. The case was caled yesterday, but neither Christina mor Annie appeared, and the trial was adjuarned to Tracelay.

Jenuic Grant, who is about fifteen years of age, told a

arned to Tuesday. Jennie Grant, who is about fifteen years of ago, told a Jenaic Grant, who is shout infloen years of ago, told a Trimune reporter yesterday that her sister Annie had gone to Paterson, N. J., and probably would not push the case, as she did not want to proscente her father. The Society for the Prevention of Crucity to Children will, however, see that Grant is tried.

MUSIC IN THE PARKS. The following musical programmes will be rendered at Central Park and Prospect Park, Brookiyn, at 4 p. m. to-day :

Part I.

Part 11.
Martha Flotow Militaire Rossini Abbey Folka Withers P. Folts Ji. Weber Part III. Weber
Tari Hertz, Ein Zinn. Stranss inited service Reviere rischetifed Lange spring Festival Guig'l Sational
PROSEECT PARK.
Theracteristic L. Conterno The Wanderer Schatbert e Macorn Huber es Adieux Gung I rimeess de Trebizond Odenbach 500 Gordeller Part IL Part III
fand Waltz Levy
ringerische Jubel Lindpaintner erdiete Strauss ifta Symphonie Bechoven latergeister P.efke sotch Melodies L. Conterno National Airs.

LIGHTING PARK AVENUE. The subject of lighting Park-ave. is still ex-

citing the attention of the residents along the avenue and of the Park Commissioners. The following communication has been sent to the Commissioners:

Whereas, Park ave. is 140 feet wide, and to build the Whereas, Park ave. is 140 feet wide, and to build the railroad tunnel under the avenue twenty feet was given from the depth of each lot by the property-holders, and the Mall situated in the centre of the street has had four gas-lights on each block lighted therein until recently, when your Department caused a cessation to be made of the said lumps, and as the number of lamps is only twenty to twenty-four, and the cost of lighting each lamp during the salance of the present year would be only about \$10 per lamp, we, your pentiloners, would pray that your Department again cause the hamps in the Mad in Park ave, to be lighted, as without such light the sincet would be dark.

Among the signers to this pettilon are James C. Fargo, laber E. Holdert C. K. Garrison, Enfus Hatch, J. G. Hol-

John K. Hackett, C. K. Garrison, Rufus Hatch, J. G. Heland, W. C. Whitney. Howard Fotter, J. V. Mott, M. D., William Libby, A. S. Hatch, G. Henry Witthaus, C. Van derbit, Marvin R. Vincent, and fifty or sixty others.

A PRYSICIAN CHARGED WITH BRIBERY.

A warrant was issued yesterday by Justice Elliott for the arrest of Dr. J. W. Hall, a well-known physician of Greenpoint and formerly an Inspector of the Brooklyn Board of Health, on a charge of misrepresentation and bribery made by William Murray, a cart man of No. 180 Java-st. The complainant's story is that he was approached on the street while driving a lame herse by Dr. Hall, who claimed to be an officer of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. The physician, Murray said, threatened to arrest him and started for the station house. On the way he offered to carry the matter no further if Murray would pay him \$10. The latter said he would give all he had with him. \$2, and offered it to Dr. Hail. The doctor then by a suduch Jerk on the bridle threw down the horse and declared that it must be shot, and an officer shot it. When Officer De Nyse of Mr. Eergh's society heard Marray's story, he obtained a warnant for Dr. Hail's arrest from basites Elizat. dory, he obtain Justice Elmott.

FAILURE OF TELEGRAPH BUILDERS. The failure of the firm of Gamewell & Co.

builders of the Fire Alarm Telegraph, was ann yesterday. Competition of rival companies is said to have led to the result. The affairs of the firm had become so baday entangled that it was impossible to vacate an attachment placed upon the office and business, and rescue them from the hands of the sher; if. The firm consists of John A. Gamewell, James W. Gardiner and Henry L. Bruns. Mr. Gamewell is also extensively interested the American District Telegraph Company. Owing tolthe absence Festerday of all the members of the firm at their homes in New-Jersey, no statement of the nabilities and assets of the bankrupt firm could be obtained.

The failure of J.C. Atterbury was announced at the Stock Exchange yesterday, with machilles of about

INDIFFERENCE OF THE CITY DUE TO ITS ENORMOUS DEBT.

To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: I see by this morning's TRIBUNE that Mr. Conkling, in his speech of last night, called attention to the necessity of rapid transit and improved terminal facilities in this city. By implication he points out the suppress and imbecility of the people in allowing such a state of things to continue. May I venture to call his attention to the real reason of this state of affairs, which he and others are very careful to avoid in their public utterances! When money seems almost without value, and call loans are made in Wall-st, at 2 to 3 per cent per autum, there must be a good reason why capital declines to enter into a so promising field as that of rapid transit and kindred city improvements. The following points

impress me as apparent: 1. Universal suffrage in this city has enabled the prol etarian class to load it with an excessive debt, of which \$132,000,000 is known, and an indefinite amount unknown. There is apparently nelimit to an augmentation of this debt. The same class that made it can increase it indefinitely. Many prudent investors are avoiding press the opinion that repudiation is inevitable. One thing may be said with some certainty-that a city loan of any magnitude could not be placed to-day with any degree of success. 2. Private enterprise cannot be tempted into this, or

any other public scheme, because late events have shown that the projectors and managers of such operations are unworthy of trusts. They have shown themselves within the past year, false to every consideration of honor in their dealings with stockholders. Men of the most unsullied reputation, heretofore have not hesitated to do things either from lack of judgment or moral sense, which in any European community, would deprive them of social recognition, if not of personal liberty.

3. The unblushing spoliation to which in this country the public and private creditors are subject at the first pinch of hard times, and their inability to obtain prompt redress through process of law, have made home capital hide itself and has driven foreign money in disgust from

our shores.

If Mr. Conkling will carefully digest these three points, and consider the effect upon the average man of means of the blatant demagory of the West, about sliver and paper money, and resumption, he will find reasons, not only for the indifference of this city to these percent pressing needs, but also for the unparalleled depression throughout the country, and also for its 3,000,000 the unemployed workmen. He will also find scope for the use of his unrivalled oratorical powers in improving the moral tone of the community, and in persuading the people and his fellow-Senators of the absolute necessity at this juncture of public and private honesty. And he may depend upon it, this issue is infinitely more vital and pressing than even the Southern question or the troubles of office-holders. Yours, very respectfully, ers. Yours, very respectfully, New-York, Aug. 11, 1877.

A STORY FOR THE TIMES.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: The outery raised in opposition to the removal of office-holders from active service in partisan political organizations, puts me in mind of a little story. The Western cattle-buyer, who is supposed to be responsible for it, relates: "I was ridin' along the Sangamon Road, an' I came to a

man I knowed as one of the likeliest farmers in them parts, a standin' in front of his corn-pen and lookin' as if his last shoat had died of cholery the night before, an' says I to him, says I, 'Squire, what's lit onto ye?' "Au' says he to me, says he: 'Mister, I reckon its hard

lines. You see it's this way. Here I've lived in this bottom for up'ards of twenty year, an' I've had the fever an' ager as steady as a clock. Chills every other day jest to depend on. I never was'nt without somethin' to talk about, jest gone or jest comin' on, and I laid out all my day's doin's, kinder, around them chills. You see I had somethin' to shape things by. Wall, Monday was a week, thar comes along a chap with some new pills, an' he got me to try 'em. I felt putty safe on pills, for I'd swallered alt sorts, heaps on 'em. But, Mister, I haint had any chill to my name, not sence, and I feel sinder lost. Wall, tear couldn't anythin' be done for as bad a case Wail, thar couldn't anythin' be done for as bad a case as that was, and I travelled, but I come along agin, a month or so later; and that he was, lookin' as though be weighed twicet as much and owned the hull peraira, and says I to him, says I, 'Squire, have you get yer chills back? And says he to me, says he, 'No, Mister, not a durned one. An' what do you think, Mister! Now I'm gettin' kinder us lead to it, I a'most reckon I him get along withouten any chill.'"

Now may it not be possible that when we get "kinder withouten any" office-holders! Suppose New-Nork City could be made to take a dose of Hayes's pills and our municipal administration be made non-partisan! We should sarely miss something, for a long while, but could we not learn to bear up under such a dispensation!

ould we not learn to bear up under such a dispensation New-York, Aug. 16, 1877. WILLIAM O. STODDARD.

HELP FOR SENDING LABORERS WEST. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Six: In your issue of Saturday, the editorial "The End of it," points the way, but where shall this "surplus population" get the means to go to farming i It is evident that could these congregated laborers be placed on farms of their own, or with farmers needing their labor, a vast amount of misery and vice would be prevented, and one phase of the labor question would be in a fair way of solution. But they have absolutely no way of paying for transportation to the government lands of the West, much less the necessary expenses for even a brief stay after getting there.

In this vicinity are one hundred families (one-eighth of the population), earpenters, masons, tinners and laborers, who would gladly change a poorly-paid, half-employed, run down at the heel on one side to a point above the unless life, for that one pointed out by you next door; out with no money, with less and less employment as the wenry weeks roll by, with children growing up in

the weary weeks roll by, with children growing up in tidleness, and with the hope of better times and steadier employment, longer and longer deferred, what is a man to do—and the pittless Whitter neither so far away?

The "Go West" theory is good as a theory; that great empire has been developed by those who acted upon the advice of Prie Tainerne's founder; but in practice here and new, if is the error of error to offer it as a panacea for all the tranbles under which the penniless mechanics and laborers of our land are struggling. Could not the problem he solved by an appropriation of Congress, which would enable seme thousands, even, of these sadraced men to locate on the cacap but fertile lands indicated by you? Let effective measures be taken to check any abase of the favors thus snown, and let liens be entered against each farm or piot for the actual expenses incurred, payable in annual instalments. It would be better to try it in these days of experiments, than to expend the same sum in suppressing oreal roots with steel and gampowder, and the one would effectually payent the necessity for the other. Yours, etc., WM. 5. VINCENT.

Towanda, Penn., Aug. 14, 1877.

A HALF HOLIDAY ON WEDNESDAY. To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: "Closed at 1 o'clock on Saturdays." Time was when no such notice as this could be found upon any shop or manufactory. Now it is not uncommon. We have been coming to it by degrees and we have yet farther to go. There are those who have been work ing on the problem for a long time: How to make life easiest and safest to those who are hard worked. It is many years since a person of benevolent impulses said : 'I hope to see Wednesday afternoon a half-holiday for working people," Why not Saturday! Because Sunday is or should be, a day of rest, and it is better to break into the long week. Also that if wages are paid on Saturday and before the Sanday comes, it is the very time that they must make their purchases, and all who sell to them instead of a hotiday, must take an exira amount of work on Saturday night. If the wages are paid at of work on Saturday night. If the wages are paid at some other time, there would be less temptation to spend so maga in drinking and dissipation on the Sunday, and more money could be saved and scentred for the confort of the family. We simil come to it by degrees, some other "pay night" than Saturday, which opens so much temptation to Sunday dissipation. For you can buy run and tobacco on Sunday (why f) when you can notiber buy bread nor bioles. A half-holiday breaking into the hard work of the week, more rest and befor hopes for those who work all the time, these are things in the future that are to come with time and thought.

A WORKER.

New-York, Aug. 9, 1877.

CHEAP COAL FOR THE POOR. To the Editor of The Trioune.

SIR: In your columns of to-day you state, that notwithstanding the low price of coal at wholesale and by the ten, the poor, who purchase by the "pail-full" are paying at the rate of cieven dollars per ton. Now, with all the so deties for benevolence and other pu poses, would it not be mere economy, as well as charitable, for the good people of your city to open or estab lish coal depots throughout the city, where the poor could get coal, in such quantities as they can pay for, at cheap rates. It might be practical to use some of the many corner druking shops, that are going to be closed under corner drinking shops, that are going to be closed under the vigorous prosecution of the "Society for the Prevention of Crime," for such coal depots. The winter would also sungest another way of assisting the poor of your city and other ettles, and that is to act upon the late Horace Greeley's plans-send them "West." A part of the money now given merely to keep body and soul together would place them in families and in small colonies out West, where they can get a farm of cigaty neres by only living on it and califivating it. Economy.

Kingston, N. Y., July 16, 1877.

NEW JERSEY'S GRIEVOUS BURDEN. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sin: Are you not a little hard on New Jer-

NATIONAL RIFLE TEAMS. THE CONTEST FOR THE TROPHY. BRITISH AND AMERICAN MARKSMEN COMPARED.

Now that the selection of the American rifle

team has been made, upon a plan which admitted of no favoritism, the scores that the members may make in their weekly practice will be watched with Within the next ten days the British team probably will arrive. This team has been selected from more than a score of renowned marksmen—men who have carried off honors before the butts for many years. They come here with improved arms, with which they have been drilled in competitions that have been keen and exacting. They also come with renewed vigor, which has been sharpened by the recollection of the surprisingly successful career of the American riflemen. The success of the American team has been due to the mutual helpfulness of its mem bers. This was demonstrated inst year when each of the American marksmen assisted the others. The Brit ish riflemen have heretofore been obliged to work isdividually, without receiving any assistance from from his fellow-members of the team, except through the Captain. Whether this principle will be followed this season remains to be seen. They come here with the purpose of taking away the trophy, and will probably take dyantage of every favorable point which will tend towards sirecess. After the arrival of the mixed tenus, there will be opportunity for judging as to what the resuit will be, as both teams will practice at Creedmoor and the scores made in the shooting will probably be the best that they are capable of doing.

The following average scores made by the individual members of both teams—the Americans at Creedmoor, and the riflemen of Great Britain at Cambridge-in com petition, and which governed their selection as the representative teams, will give a comparison of their present standing as marksmen:

ANERICANA average.

average.

20.32 Sergt. Ferguson.

John Highy GREAT BRITAIN H. S. Jewell..... I. L. Allen W. H. Jackson L. Weber F. Hyde Gen, F. S. Dakin L. C. Bruce C. E. Blydenburgh There is one curious feature in the compos American team. Not one of its members has black eyes.

Light eyes are claimed to be the best for long range shooting, as less elevation is required in sighting the when shooting, and observing the slightest fluctuation in the wind while lying down. He shoots from the "Fal-

ton" position, except that he grasps the breech of the muzzle with his left hand. He shoots with the Reming ton Creedmoor rifle. J. L. Allen has blucish gray eyes, and shoots from the same position as Major Jewell. He also uses the Rem-

W. H. Jackson is the only man on the team who has a

W. H. Jackson is the only man on the team who has dark by exp. the color being a dark brown. He uses the Remington gun, firing from the "Fulton" position, crasping the stock of his gun with his left hand, with the but under his arm-pit.

L. Weber has a grey eye, and shoots with Sharp's rifle, He fires from the "Fulton" position, lying on his back, with the gun resting in a crotch made by both legs, grasping the butt with his left hand thrown back of his head, which is supported by his left fore-arm.

F. Hyde has gray eyes, shoots with the Sharp's rifle, from the same position which Maj Jewell occupies, except that the butt of his piece is pressed against the arm-pit.

from the same position which Maj. Jewell occupies, except that the butt of his piece is pressed against the armpia.

Gen. Dakin has gray eyes, and shoots with the Remington rife. From the same position as Mr. Jackson.

L. C. Benec has gray eyes, and shoots with the Remington rife. from the "Fulton" position.

C. E. Elydenburgh has gray eyes, and shoots with the Remington rife, from Mayor Jewell's position.

The success of the American riflemen dates back to the Irish-American match of 1874; and the first regularly conducted long-range shooting in this country took place at Creedingor at the first Fall meeting of the National Rifle Association in October, 1875; the match being then entitled the "Sharpshooters' Championship." There were 31 comp thors, who fixed 7 shoots at the 800 and 900 yard range targets. The old sphare bulls-eye was then in existence, and the system of counting was lower than now. The highest possible score with 7 shorts was 28, or 56 at both ranges. Joseph Adam made the highest score on that occasion, counting 48. In the same year the frish team won the Elcho Shield at Wimbiedon, England, and then challenged the Americans won on a score of 934 (out of a possible 1, 80) against the Irish score of 934 (out of a possible 1, 80) against the Irish score of 931. It was upon this occasion that the members of both teams watched the ast shot of the Americans with great interest. The Irish were one point alread, with one shot yet to be fired by Col. Bodine. If he missed the snoke cleared away, a balls-sye was scored, and load the trans rung out from the threats of the victors, but as the snoke cleared away, a balls-sye was scored, and lond the properties of the contest. The contest took place on Dollymount range, Dublin, June 29, 1870, resulting in a shout range, Dublin, June 29, 1870, resulting in a

According to present arrangements, the International match will take place on September 13 and 14.

A TRAMP'S TALK ABOUT THE STRIKE. [FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]

Saratoga, Aug. 15 .- The Tompkins Square from this quarter. I encountered the vanguard of the reserve a little way out on the buttle road a few evenings ago. He was a tramp of the most abandoned pattern, ankle, and out at the clow on the other side, so that his whole fore-arm showed, as brown as a chestant, and bespoke even a closer relationship to the soil. This diagonal style was the central idea to which the remainder of his toilet conformed. His foot journey in the hot sun had melted his complexion, permitting a wild enthusiusm of spirit to shine through a brutalized countena

He marched close up, with a disagreeable air of fellow ship and the sneak-dog couriesy of a beggar. "Haven't anything!" I s. id, anticipating his errand. "Mister, you mistake my biz : I've struck ; but if your feelin's are on the side of oppressed labor, I might take a subscription for the cause. I'm after the news from the

city. "A total failure for your party."

"Don't you believe it. We've got the deadwood on 'em this time. Taese railroad feliers ain't a drop in the bucket; besides, they sin't got no more manhood than a stave, or they'd joined us a year ago, and they don't comprehend the trus principle. But its convenient to have 'em lead off. Who's

headm' the rebuke to capital in New York!" "Courcy and John Swinton are rival chiefs." "Swinton !--peers to me I recoilect such a man--brilliant, and a little stuck up about his broadcloth and shirt collar, but a blazer when you git him started. Oh, he's improvin'. I recollect a speech of his'n a few years ago. I reckon he sent this dispatch in our signs, which means: 'Gentlemen of the Commune, rally to the rescue of your future firesides. Peace and free bread at any cost of blood. I am proud of you (but put on all the railroad clothes you can find and depend on a new deal anyway); gloriously survive or perish; heil and a bread-

d-water clergy shall not stiffe a rightcons cause.' Now there's what I call 'go ' in that. I was on my way to offer the Presidency of the Brend-Winners' Lengue to Charles Francis Adams, when I got this from another of us, and here I am off for home." "Are you a laboring man !" "I don't look rick, do II Of course I am. Friend, my

grandfather helped put the capstone on Bunker Hill Monament; but what good is an ancestry, solled by honest labor. Why, I've broken down my health looking for a job. We know what's agin' us in these seifish capitalists. I passed Vanderbilt down the road. I know him. Haif the time a man gits nothin' but broken vic-tuals at his kitchen-window. He better stay up here. It made my blood bile to see him a drivin' them stayin' horses, too mean to hire a coachman, and I'll bet he

never curried a horse in his life, neither. It ain't right, and you can't make it right by talkin'. Mister, can't you give me five cents towards hunch at Po'keepsic f Thank you. Now if I thought Vanderbitt knew enough to com-promise this matter, I'd wait here half a day. Do you think he'd buy my good will and peace if he could git them for fifty cents! Nor I, he's too mean; good day."

This, of course, is not all he said, but this tramp is no myth, and while chickdating them, I have kept the spirit of the two or three sentiments he did express.

CHANGES IN THE OATS TRADE.

The Produce Exchange's Grain Committee yesterday altered the rules for grading oats, increasing the required weight per measured bushel in each grade as follows: Extra White from not less than 32 lbs. to over 35 lbs.; No. 1 White, 29 lbs. to 32 lbs.; No. 2 White, 25 lbs. to 29 lbs.; Extra, 32 lbs. to 35 lbs.; No. 1, 29 lbs. to 32 lbs.; No. 2, 25 lbs. to 29 lbs.

An important consideration under agitation by the brokers is the institution of a daily "call" on oats. Many leading brokers favor the movement.

It was a Vassar girl who, when a sailor of forty years' voyaging had been pointed out to her as an "old sail." subsequently alluded to him as "an ancient chloride of sodium."

sey when you jeer her for being the home of Jim Scoviii

Don't you know that this is a free country, and that New
Jersey cannot force Jim to migrate 1 Or, pechaps, you
do not fully understand what it is to be cursed with a